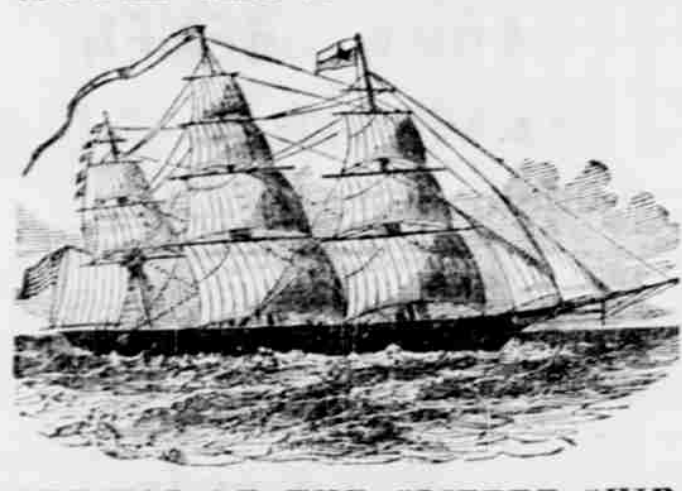


THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.
4 DAYS LATER
From the Seat of War!



ARRIVAL OF THE CLIPPER SHIP
Flying Eagle!

Washington dates to August 18.

The clipper *Flying Eagle*, Capt. Walden, arrived off the port and anchored on the afternoon of the 1st, bringing the express, a small California mail, but not the Eastern mail, which arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 17th, two days before the sailing of the *Flying Eagle*.

We glean the following telegrams of August 14 to 18th, the latest dispatches from Washington having been received here on the 1st, in only 14 days from their date.

Washington, August 14.—Those who ought to know deny that any change of McClellan's army from the Peninsula has occurred, and he is still at his headquarters with his command.

The latest advices from Gen. Pope are that a battle at Orange Creek, near Gordonsville, is momentarily expected.

Advices from Port Royal state that the negro brigade has proved a failure and has been disbanded. Fugitive contrabands at Port Royal had stated that there were only 2,000 rebels at Savannah. It is also said that the ram there was a mere floating battery of little power, and with but 8 guns. Its officers were afraid to go out of the Savannah river.

The Navy Department has information of the capture of the steamer *Argylla*, while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston with a cargo of turpentine.

Memphis, August 15.—Information which has been received from Southern Tennessee, but not, however, considered reliable, indicates that a move is being made against Gen. Buell's headquarters in the direction of Chattanooga, cooperating with Bragg, and their combined force is said to be not less than 70,000 men.

A Violsburg letter of a late date says the streets are beginning to assume their former lively appearance, and refugees are returning and opening places of business. The damages to the city by the Federal shells, it is said, can be repaired within a month.

The *Granada Appeal*, of the 9th, contains the report of the destruction of the rebel ram *Arkansas*.

The *Times*' Washington despatch says: Mr. Seward stated last evening that the reports published for the last three or four days that McClellan's army had left the Peninsula are untrue. Military matters therefore assume a profoundly mixed appearance.

The *Herald's* Harrison Landing correspondent, under date of the 13th, says: 4,000 Union prisoners arrived to-day from Richmond. Among them are Maj. Gen. McClellan and Reynolds, Col. Simpson and Stockton, and Lieut. Col. Switzer, with several other officers of high rank. They say they were treated with marked indignity by the rebel authorities.

Gen. Banks is rapidly recovering and will soon be able to assume his command.

Scouting parties from Gordonsville report that Jackson's entire army had reached there. Deserters say more than 5,000 men were present, and that Jackson, and are now straggling about in the woods.

New York, August 16.—The steamer *Saxon* from New Orleans the 5th, has arrived. Gen. Butler has issued an order setting forth the need of relief to the destitute, and that as a question of justice the burden should fall on those who brought the calamity on their fellow citizens, viz: the individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means, and those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city; therefore, he ordered those parties to be assessed for the purpose above named—\$240 in number—\$24,000.

A despatch received here to-day, says that Gen. Burnside's army had arrived at Culpeper.

New York, August 16.—Sterling, 125 1/2 @ 127; gold coin, 101; gold bars, 141 1/2 @ 142. The exports of specie for the week amounted to \$700,000.

Washington, August 16.—Col. Corcoran and Col. Wilcox reached Fort Monroe this afternoon, and are expected to start at once for Washington. 329 officers have been exchanged; among them is Lieut. Kane.

From the Peninsula correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, we learn that Gen. McClellan was engaged during the past week in withdrawing from Harrison's Landing a body, moving by land towards Williamsburg, and on the 14th, he reached that place. The place of destination is of course not known, though conjecture mentions Aquia Creek, Fredericksburg, Urbana, and points on the York river.

[Latest advices state that his forces were concentrated at Williamsburg, a few miles north of Yorktown.]

Washington, August 17.—The Navy Department has received particulars of the capture of the steamer *Columbia* by the *Santiago* off Cuba, 75 miles from Havana. She left Nassau on the day previous, under British colors, but with no register. She is loaded with munitions of war, and is an iron propeller. She had on board Charleston, Savannah and Bahama pilots.

Gen. Sigel occupies the advance near the Rapidan, reports this morning that the enemy made a faint attempt to cross the river; but he drove them back.

A camp of instruction for 50,000 men has been established here. Over 300 army officers have been stricken from the roll under the latest order.

Beriah Magdala has resigned the Governorship of Kentucky. James Robinson, President of the Senate, a strong Union man, becomes Governor de facto for the unexpired term.

The *Grenada Appeal* of the 11th contains a long account of the Baton Rouge fight, in which it acknowledges the severe repulse of Breckinridge, with a loss of 300 men. In the final list of the rebels killed and wounded are 6 field and company officers killed and 13 wounded. Among the killed is Gen. Charles Clark, Miss. Col. Allen, and Cap. Alexander Todd, Mrs. Lincoln's brother.

Col. Corcoran who has arrived says that Gen. Prince, taken prisoner in the recent battle beyond Culpeper, is kept in prison over the head House. All the other officers captured from Pope's command are shamefully and tyrannically treated.

A special despatch to the New York papers says that Thurlow Weed will sail for Europe to-morrow on important Government service.

Private correspondence from London says that Sidiell had arrived at that city and already had several interviews with Mason for the purpose of deciding on the best steps to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Culpeper, writing on the 16th, says that the enemy appeared in force upon the south bank of the Rapidan yesterday. This morning at sunrise they drove in our pickets to within half a mile of Sigel's headquarters. Major Kreps, who occupied the front, advanced with 2 guns to meet the enemy, who fell back, were supported by infantry and artillery. As Major Kreps advanced to the river the enemy opened artillery fire upon him, which killed 1 lieutenant and 5 privates. It is thought that the passage of the Rapidan will be obstructed and contested.

The *North Star* and *Rockvale* have arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 10th. A letter from Baton Rouge, speaking of the rebel attack says that Nimitz's battery twice repulsed the foe with great slaughter. Breckinridge lost his right arm by a

cannon ball. We captured a large number of prisoners, and also took 3 guns. The enemy's loss must be severe, as our men charged and recharged on him. The battle was fought on the edge of the town, as Gen. Williams was unwilling to expose the women and children. Gen. Williams was killed by a rifle ball.

Another account says that the rebel force was estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000. The combat was obstinate. Our loss was 250 killed, including a large proportion of officers. The rebel loss, according to prisoners' statements, is immense. The fight lasted four hours. The official report of the affair says that our forces were forced to retreat to a quarter of a mile from the original position, and the enemy temporarily occupied our camp. Three of their regiments destroyed much of our baggage and camp equipment. They were, however, driven out; but our men being much exhausted and our numbers lessened by sickness, we seemed expedient not to pursue. The enemy retired several miles, and are still retreating. Reinforcements have arrived. Our force engaged was less than 2,500, the enemy had at least 6,000 with 12 or 14 field pieces, and some cavalry.

Breckinridge on the 6th asked permission to bury his dead. Passengers from Baton Rouge say that our loss was 70 killed, and 215 wounded. General Williams had 3 horses shot under him before he was killed.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

New York, August 9.—Burnside's army in camp at Fredericksburg, is ready for a movement.

McClellan has been instructed to use all the negroes coming within his lines without reference to their status.

The British steamer *Memphis* ran the Charleston blockade outward, and was captured at sea, with 1,375 bales of cotton on board.

The British steamer *Tubal Cain*, with a cargo of general merchandise and a few cases of arms, has also been captured by the Federals.

The English schooner *Orion*, for Jamaica, to Sabine, with salt, drugs, and two captured vessels, *Monitor* and *Monitor*, was captured by the Chicago. He is likely to recover the use of his eyes, and hopes to return to duty in a few weeks.

The President has nominated and the Senate has confirmed Generals Heintzelman, Sumner, Keyes, Fitz John Porter and Franklin to be brevet brigadier-generals in the regular army major-generals of volunteers for gallant conduct in the field.

Advices from Gen. Curtis' army in Arkansas, state that our forces now shoot or hang every guerrilla caught, and take every negro they can find and put him to work, and subvert the army on the enemy as far as possible. They confiscate all rebel horses and cattle where they are found.

Late Richmond papers contain the proceedings of the court-martial which tried Com. Tatnall, on a charge of the culpable destruction of the *Merrimac*. He was awarded an honorable acquittal.

The *Times*' Washington dispatch has the following: You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war, is henceforth to mark the policy of the Government. The organization is perfect, and the material abundant. Soldiers are being pushed rapidly to their places in the field.

A rebel mail for Carthage, Tenn., has been captured. The letters contained valuable information. Gen. Bragg has assigned to the *Spanglers* in Alabama. Bragg is at Vicksburg with 20,000 men, but there is a scarcity of horses. The rebel letters seized were from Lupala, Miss., fifty miles south of Corinth. The writers are anticipating the early occupation of Tennessee by the rebel forces.

The Missouri State authorities have information that the enrollment of militia has been unusually active in the interior. Returns have been received showing that about 15,000 had been enrolled. This is a larger number than will probably be required or can at present be armed.

SALES OF PRIZE TOBACCO, ETC.—There have been during the past week some large sales in New York of prize goods, consisting mainly of cotton and tobacco. Two cargoes of cotton realized upward of \$200,000—some of the Sea Island is fetching 65 @ 70 cents per pound. The tobacco sale was the cargo of the bark *Huachuca*. Very high prices were obtained for this, some lots selling back as high as \$24 a pound, and the whole cargo realizing about \$300,000.

SWARM OF BEES ON A MAN'S HEAD.—A most singular incident occurred in Bridgewater, Mass., a few days since, illustrating the peculiar habits of bees. Mr. A. P. Benson, noticing an unusual stir among his hives, proceeded to examine into the cause, whereupon an entire swarm withdrew from their old hive and settled upon his head and shoulders. Mr. B., without any serious inconvenience, succeeded in transferring the swarm safely to a new hive.

The Frenchmen of New York are making preparations to the extent of appointing a committee and obtaining an interchange of views—for holding a mass meeting to express their decided, but respectful, disapproval of intervention in any form by the Emperor of France in the civil disturbances of this country. An address will be adopted at the meeting, signed by all Frenchmen in the city, so far as it is possible to obtain their concurrence, and sent to the Emperor.

The Sultan of Turkey has shown himself a better friend of the United States than any other monarch in Europe. He has issued an order prohibiting Confederate privateers, or the privateers of any government hostile to the United States, from entering any of the ports of the Turkish Empire. That monarch will renovate his government, and place it again on a progressive footing.

The *New Ironides*, an iron-clad frigate now finished in Philadelphia, is to be commissioned and dispatched to sea under sealed orders Aug. 10. All her officers have been ordered to report at once. Henceforth no unauthorized person is to be employed in any Navy Yard in the Union.

The steamer *Malanzas*, from New Orleans July 25th, has arrived at New York. Gen. Butler has issued orders that all negroes ordered by their masters to leave, and who join the Federals, be regarded as emancipated. The masters had endeavored in many cases, to reclaim slaves, after the use of such expressions. Gen. Butler, in a note to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, says that no merchandise, whether cotton or sugar, will in any event be seized or confiscated by the U. S. authorities.

The opinion of Gen. Scott upon the recent action of Gen. McClellan in front of Richmond are highly favorable to the latter. Gen. Scott has been industriously circulated in New York that Gen. McClellan had suffered a defeat he immediately declared that it was not so, and added that if it were true that his right wing was turned it was a movement in his favor. He expressed himself to the effect that Gen. McClellan's plans were perfect, and that he is not going to be defeated in their accomplishment.

The will of Capt. MACONDRAY.—The will of the late F. W. Macondray has been filed in the Probate Court in San Francisco. It bequeaths all the real estate of deceased to his relict Lavinia Smith Macondray, and after the payment of debts, &c., all his personal property to be divided equally among his three daughters, Lucy H. Otis, Lavinia and Martha L. Macondray. To his sons William A. and Frederick W. Macondray, he leaves nothing, inasmuch as he has already given them the certain sum of money enable them to commence business on their own accounts, which they are to consider as their due shares. The two sons and James Otis are appointed executors.—*Bulletin*.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is stated on good authority that when the news of the departure of the French fleet from Washington, Secretary Seward wrote immediately to the French Government and made strong remonstrance against the presence in this vicinity of such a formidable fleet. Mr. Seward gave as a reason for the protest, that the Mexican expedition being of too little consequence for sending such a tremendous armament in American waters, the American Government could not help thinking that it was destined to act against the United States, and consequently asked an explanation.

The President has commissioned the following Captains to be Rear-Admirals, on the retired list, under the recent Act of Congress to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy, to wit: Charles Stewart, George C. Reed, William B. Shubrick, James Sweet, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, Elie A. F. Lavallée, S. H. Stringham and Hiram Paulding. The following Captains are to be Rear-Admirals on the active list, to wit: Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote.

Advices from Schenck's and Wilcox's Divisions, and Sigel's Corps of Pope's army, have been received, and state that both are moving steadily Southward.

ward. A tolerably heavy force is retreating before them towards Gordonsville. Each Division taken a number of prisoners, mostly scouts and outlying pickets. Gen. Milroy, before leaving Surry, required the citizens to take the oath of allegiance, in accordance with Gen. Pope's order: only 5 refused. Schenck performed a similar operation at White Hill. Neither division has yet met with any reverse of consequence. Their men are in good health and spirits.

From about Richmond.

The *Times*' letter from the army of the Potomac, of the 10th, says that important movements are progressing on the south side of James river, but of such character that not a hint can be disclosed at present.

The *Times*' Potomac army correspondent, states that two suspicious rebel crafts, probably the *Merrimac* No. 2, and *Young America*, east anchor off Turkey Bend. Several gunboats were immediately sent to that vicinity, the *Monitor* making the reconnaissance; after which the gunboat fleet, including the *Galena*, *Monitor* and others, were ordered into line of battle off Light House Point.

The reconnaissance on Monday night to Malvern Hill resulted favorably, and we now occupy that position with a sufficient force to hold it and carry on other plans. The public will be satisfied with the activity of the army on the Potomac for a few days to come. Our loss in the artillery fight at Malvern Hill was 20 killed and wounded. The position is considered of great importance.

5,000 of our prisoners will arrive to-day, (Aug. 6) from Richmond for the same number of rebels sent up on Monday.

Information from various sources tends to confirm the belief that the rebels evacuated Richmond and taken up the south bank of the James river as the new line of defense, (with their base at Petersburg.) It has been learned that some quarters, for several days, that the enemy have been evacuating Richmond. There is reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that city.

REINFORCEMENTS.—The *Washington Star* says: We feel at liberty to say that Gen. McClellan is grateful for the arrival of reinforcements. Sufficient have doubtless reached him by this time to render his position perfectly secure, and in a very brief period those that are on the way from different quarters and those awaiting transportation being hastened to him, will so swell his army as to make it more efficient than at previous period since it sat down before Yorktown.

Special dispatches from Washington, say that McClellan's army is packing on transports for the purpose of changing the advance upon Richmond, (supposed to be the south bank of James.) This rumor was startling to the general public, but gratifying to the more thoughtful, who think the successful performance of such a change would greatly improve the situation. The origin of the rumor is probably in the expectation that has just effected an important movement on the James river.

A rebel captain, who was taken prisoner, confessed that the rebel loss at Gaines' Hill, was 24,000, and that their total losses, during the week's fighting, were from sixty to seventy thousand. He thought our losses must have been greater. They could not, however, have exceeded twelve thousand killed, wounded and missing. This is the general estimate of our losses. The long lists now being published, it should be borne in mind, embraces a large number of sick who have been accumulating at various points, and are not taken into account in our casualties in the recent battles. A great many, also, are only slightly wounded.

FROM RICHMOND.—The correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* announces the arrival in Washington of Doctor Oliver, formerly of Wisconsin, and his information is valuable.

He states that the entire white male population of the South, between the ages of fifteen and forty, have been forced into the army. The conscription there is a reality. Numbers who are in arms are doing duty unwillingly, and would gladly get away from the tyranny of the Davis autocracy.

Dr. Oliver has been in Richmond for the last two months. The rebel force in Virginia is estimated at fully two hundred and fifty thousand. They admit a loss of thirty-five thousand in the recent battles. They are subsiding, and would gladly get away from the tyranny of the Davis autocracy.

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European.

European Telegrams are to Aug. 8. French consuls in London are being delivered to Italy. It is stated that Garibaldi has about 800 followers, poorly armed.

A rumor was current in Madrid that Murat is intended to be King of Mexico.

A great battle has been fought between the Turks and Montenegrins, both claiming the victory.

A Confederate steamer was lost at sea on the 7th off the Gulf of Cascaes, Great Britain. [Giant's Causeway, Ireland?]

The London *Times* editorially argues: If England wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to take some steps which can be represented as interference, and Lincoln will soon get his 800,000 men, and thus indefinitely postpone the chances of peace.

Lord Stratford had moved for the correspondence with Mr. Mason relative to the acknowledged Government of the Southern States. Earl Russell said that all communications from that gentleman had been unofficial. He also stated that no communication had been received from any foreign power relative to the recognition of the Southern States.

Lord Malmesbury suggested that the Government should communicate with other powers, with the view of offering mediation if a favorable opportunity arises. Earl Russell agreed that it was desirable, if mediation be offered, that all the powers should join in it.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg denies the rumors that Russia had joined France in a proposition from England, for the recognition of the Confederate States.

In France it is reported that the French Council of State are trying to devise means to render France independent of America for her supply of cotton.

The *Patrie* says: When the French army moves on Mexico, in November, it will make a demonstration on the Pacific coast. The Bourse was heavy at 60.

From Italy, we learn that Garibaldi had issued a proclamation in spirited terms, urging the young men to arms; and Victor Emmanuel had issued a counter proclamation denouncing revolutionary schemes, and threatening the rigor of the law on those disobeying. He declared that he himself would move in the matter of Rome at the fitting time. These events had attracted great attention towards Italy. The English journals, generally, regret Garibaldi's course.

London, August 7.—No new movements are reported in Italy. The Queen, in her speech proroguing Parliament, in regard to American affairs, says, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, she has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.

A late arrival brings an important rumor that the Russian government has treated a circular to all its agents in the East recommending them to make preparations for their departure, a rupture of diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Constantinople being imminent. It is further reported that Napoleon intends to support the Emperor of Russia in his designs upon Turkey.

PRINTERS' JUBILEE.—A jubilee is soon to take place at Vienna in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into that city. Ulrich Ham opened the first printing office there in 1462. The Emperor Frederick had there a high opinion of printers even at that early age. He bestowed special privileges on them in 1468, gave them a rank with noblemen and scholars, and allowed them to wear swords.

THE "WARRIOR".—The iron-clad frigate *Warrior* has made another trial. The Arabis's masts being the particular cause of the apologetic in the ill-fortune of the ship by stating that she was in bad trim, that her bottom was fouled, that heavy rain was falling and the wind blowing, not to mention other drawbacks which are classed under the name of "minor disadvantages." New pipes have been fitted for conveying from the main deck to the bilges the leakage which might enter the ports when fighting the guns in heavy weather. Some seventy tons of bricks and mortar have been built into the bottom of the ship, to prevent the lodgment and consequent stagnation of bilge water. The trial was acknowledged to be a failure.

Shipping.

THE STEAMER

'KILAU'EA,'

Will leave Honolulu

For KONA,

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

AS FOLLOWS:

SEPTEMBER—Monday, . - 8th

15th and 22d.

N. B.—The *KILAU'EA* leaves Honolulu for Kona and intermediate ports EVERY MONDAY next quarter. She will leave Kilauea on Wednesday, and Kilauea on Thursday, arriving at Honolulu on Saturday morning.

JANION, GREEN & Co.,
Honolulu, June, 1862. (317) Agents H. S. N. Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

THE CLIPPER BARK

SPEEDWELL,

HENRY J. H. HOLDSWORTH, Master.

Shortly expected from San Francisco, will be laid on for Hong Kong. To sail on the

First of October.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST, or HENRY J. H. HOLDSWORTH.

REGULAR PACKET

TO...
KOLAO, NAWILLIWI AND WAIMEA

THE WELL KNOWN SCHOONER

KALAMA,

THE SCHOONER

Will leave Honolulu for Hilo.

REGULARLY EVERY WEEK

CABIN PASSAGE to or from Hilo, \$5.00
320-3m S. SAVIDGE

AUCTION SALE

BY H. W. SEVERANCE.

GENERAL SALE.

THIS DAY!

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room.

General Merchandise!

Dry Good, Clothing, Groceries, Spices, Candles, Adamantine Candles, Yeast Powders, Blue Wool Blankets, Nets, Tubs, MANILA CIGARS!

ALSO—A Lot of